

MARYPORT
Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector.

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Maryport Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Maryport Urban District Council.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1937. To comply with the request of the Ministry of Health, this is drawn up in accordance with Circular 1650, dated 4th October, 1937, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received May 4th, 1938.

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. T. H. Stokoe, of the By-Product Works Co. Ltd. in supplying record of rainfall.

The Summary of your Sanitary Inspector is appended.

I very much regret that this Report marks the severance of my association with your Council. I am sensible of the consideration and courtesy which have been extended to me throughout the whole period of my appointment, and I would like to thank you. I am also indebted to my brother officials for their ever friendly co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health

General Statistics.

Area (acres), 3,200.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937—11,470

Number of inhabited houses (end 1937) according to Rate
Books, 3178.

Rateable Value £40,291.

Sum represented by Penny Rate:—

Gross, £167/17/7.

Actual product of a Penny Rate, £154/3/4.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live	}	Legitimate	Total	M	F	}	Birth Rate (R.G.) 16·9.
Births		Illegitimate	182	99	83		
			12	9	3		
Still Births		...	5	2	3		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 25·1.

Deaths	...	Total	M	F	Crude Death Rate (R.G.) 14·9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
		172	90	82	

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth) :—

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0	nil
Other puerperal causes		0	nil
Total	...	0	nil

(Total Eng. & Wales 3·11)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	72·1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		76·9
Illegitimate ,, illegitimate ,,		nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	15
„ Measles (all ages)	...	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)		0
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		4

Maryport Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
for the year 1937.

The area of the Urban District of Maryport in statute acres is 3,200.

RAINFALL.

Below are given the rainfall records—through the courtesy of T. H. Stokoe, Esq., of the West Cumberland By-Product Works Co., Ltd—taken at this Company's Works at Flimby :

Flimby, 1937.			Inches of rain
January	}	...	9.413
February		...	
March	...	...	1.450
April	...	...	3.838
May	...	...	1.520
June	...	...	2.848
July	...	...	5.192
August	...	...	1.760
September	...	...	3.250
October	...	...	4.505
November	...	...	1.384
December	...	...	3.680
			<hr/> 38.840

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's figure for the resident population of the district estimated to the middle of 1937 is 11,470, on which the birth and death rates, etc., are based.

(The figure for 1936 was 11,770)

(The yearly estimates of population provided by the Registrar General are based on the adjusted last Census figures after allowance for births, deaths, and migration.)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Maryport Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 909, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 13 of the population, as compared with 1 in 5 for 1936, 1 in 6 for 1935, 1 in 6 for 1934, 1 in 5 for 1933 and 1 in 6 for 1932.

19 persons belonging to this district were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital during the year, giving a proportion of approximately 1 in 604 of the population.

The numbers for 1937 are detailed as follows :—

		Out-door Relief		Total	Indoor
		Ordinary	Unemployed.		
Maryport U.D.	...	579	330	909	19
	(1936—	1321	854	2175	10)
	(1935	971	1146	2117)	

Mr. J. T. Gill, Clerk to the Guardians' Committee, to whom I am indebted for the above numbers, informs me that the decrease in the number of unemployed persons in receipt of Out-relief for 1937, as compared with 1936, is accounted for by the transfer of cases to the Unemployment Assistance Board in consequence of the operation of the Unemployment Assistance Act.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS. 194 Live Births (108 males and 86 females) were registered as belonging to the district (i.e. after including inward transfers and excluding outward transfers); of these 12 (9 males and 3 females) were illegitimate. The net live birth rate is accordingly 16.9 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 18.6 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows :—

Birth Rates, 1937—Cumberland	...	16.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	15.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	16.9
England and Wales	...	14.9
Maryport Urban District	...	16.9

The percentage of illegitimate live births is approximately 6.1 as compared with 3.6 in 1936.

The Live Birth Rates for the past 10 years in the Maryport Urban District were :—

Year—	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate—	16.9	18.6	18.4	17.7	16.3	17.19	18.8	18.9	17.6	20.0

The percentages of illegitimate live births for the past ten years were :—

Year—	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
%	6.1	3.6	5.4	4.8	6.6	5.7	8.3	6.4	4.7	2.3

STILL BIRTHS. 5 still births (all legitimate) were also registered, giving a still birth rate of 0.43 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.59 for 1936. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.60). In Maryport approximately 1 birth in 40 was a still birth in 1937, as compared with 1 in 32 for 1936, 1 in 111 for 1935, 1 in 24 for 1934 and 1 in 16 for 1933.

The still birth rate per 1000 total live and still births was 25.1 as compared with 30.8 in 1936, 9.00 in 1935, and 42.0 in 1934 and 62.5 in 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES				90	82
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever			1	
2	Measles			1	2
3	Scarlet fever				
4	Whooping-cough				
5	Diphtheria			1	
6	Influenza			2	1
7	Encephalitis Lethargica				
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever				
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...			5	4
10	Other tuberculous diseases				1
11	Syphilis				
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis				
13	Cancer, malignant disease			7	8
14	Diabetes				
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.			5	5
16	Heart Disease			26	26
17	Aneurism			1	
18	Other Circulatory diseases			7	4
19	Bronchitis			1	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms)			1	2
21	Other Respiratory diseases				1
22	Peptic Ulcer			2	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)			2	2
24	Appendicitis				
25	Cirrhosis of liver				
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.				
27	Other digestive diseases			2	
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis			5	5
29	Puerperal sepsis				
30	Other puerperal causes				
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.			6	2
32	Senility			3	5
33	Suicide				
34	Other Violence			4	3
35	Other defined diseases			8	6
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown				1
Special Causes (included in No.35 above)					
	Small-pox				
	Poliomyelitis				
	Polioencephalitis				
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
	Total			6	8
	Legitimate			6	8
	Illegitimate				
LIVE BIRTHS { TOTAL				108	86
	Legitimate			99	83
	Illegitimate			9	3
STILL BIRTHS { TOTAL				2	3
	Legitimate			2	3
	Illegitimate				
POPULATION (for Births & Deaths)				11,470	
1937—R.G. ...					

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1937.

	Birth-Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death rate per 1000 population										Rate per 1000 Births
			All Causes		Small-pox	Typhoid & Para-typhoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Influ- enza	Vio- lence		Total Deaths under 1 year
			Crude D.R.	Adjusted D.R.									
England & Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.45	0.54	58
Cumberland ..	16.0		14.4	13.8									61
Urban Districts...	16.9		13.8	13.9									59
Rural	15.3		14.6	13.3									63
" Martyport													
Urban Dist.	16.9	0.43	14.9	14.7	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.08	0.26	0.69	72.1

DEATHS.

The number of deaths, registered as belonging to the district was 172 (i.e. after correcting for non-residents dying within the district and for those persons whose usual residence was within the district dying without the district). This gives a crude death rate of 14.9 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 13.5 for the previous year.

By multiplying the crude death rate figure by an adjusting factor ("The Population Handicap") supplied by the Registrar General the Adjusted Death Rate is arrived at, i.e. the crude death rate adjusted, in so far as sex and age group components of the population are concerned, so as to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area similarly modified. The adjusted death rate for Maryport Urban District was 14.75 as compared with 13.36 for 1936.

Comparisons of crude and adjusted death rates are shewn below :—

	Crude	Adjusted
Death Rates, 1937—Cumberland ...	14.4	13.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	14.6	13.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland	13.8	13.9
England and Wales ...	12.4	—
Maryport Urban District ...	14.9	14.7

The Crude Death Rates for the past ten years in the Maryport Urban District were :—

Year —	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate —	14.9	13.5	14.2	13.49	11.8	15.6	14.9	12.9	12.4	13.6
	(For causes of death during the year see table on page 7.)									
	(For comparisons table of birth rates, death rates and analysis of mortality see page 8.)									

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 14* deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 72.1 per 1000 births, as compared with 50.0 for the preceding year.

*This figure includes inward transfers but not outward transfers, of course.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1937 :—

Cumberland ...	61
Rural Districts of Cumberland	63
Urban Districts of Cumberland	59
England and Wales	58
Maryport Urban District ...	72.1

No death occurred among illegitimate infants so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate for 1937 was nil per 1000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate of 76.9 per 1000 legitimate births. The latter rates were respectively nil and 51.8 for 1936.

(For Infant Mortality Table see page 10)

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
Convulsions ...	1				1					1
Broncho-pneumonia ...							1			1
Premature Birth ...	6				6					6
Gastro-Enteritis ...						1	1			2
Congenital Malformation ...	1			1	2					2
Acute Laryngitis ...						1				1
Asphyxiation by Vomit (accid,) ...							1			1
Other Causes ...										0
All Causes (certified) ...	8			1	9	2	3			14

As will be seen from the above table, 9 infants out of the 14 died before reaching the age of one month, and 8 were under a week (3 being triplets).

Respiratory Disease accounted for 2 of the deaths.

At least a quarter of the deaths were from causes that may be considered as preventable.

(The total number of deaths (R.G.) under one year is 3 more than that for 1936, 1 more than that for 1935, 1 more than that for 1934, 4 more than that for 1933 and 4 less than that for 1932.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the past 10 years in the Maryport Urban District were:—

Year—	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate—	72.1	50.0	54.5	63.4	60.6	102.8	93.7	78.8	84	64

SENILE DEATH RATE.

82 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 47.6 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 54.08 in 1936, 49.4 in 1935, 48.7 in 1934, 51.6 in 1933 and 44.0 in 1932.

14 (8 m 6f)	persons died between the ages of 65 and 70 years
17 (9 m 8f)	70 and 75 years
27 (14 m 13f)	75 and 80 years
17 (11 m 6f)	80 and 85 years
6 (1 m 5f)	85 and 90 years
1 (f)	in 91st year

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 8 inquests (3 of which were held outside the district). No Coroner's Certificates were received of cases where post mortem examinations had been made but no inquest held.

Six deaths were uncertified (1936-5).

Inquests in past 10 years:—

Year—	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Inquests -	8	8	4	8	4	4	6	6	3	5

VIOLENCE.—With reference to the Violence death-rate of 0.69 for this district as compared with 0.54 for all England & Wales (see table page 8) I give below a table showing the number of deaths from Suicide, Other Violence, and the total violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes and the death-rates of each per 1000 of the population for the past ten years :

SUICIDE—										
Years	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Deaths	nil	3	1	1	nil	2	1	1	nil	1
% all causes-	nil	1.88	.58	.64	nil	1.25	.65	.71	nil	.67
Death-rate—	nil	.25	.08	.08	nil	.19	.09	.09	nil	.09
OTHER VIOLENCE—										
Deaths	7	5	2	6	1	2	3	4	3	4
% all causes-	4.06	3.14	1.17	3.84	.83	1.25	1.97	2.87	2.23	2.70
Death-rate—	.69	.42	.16	.51	.09	.19	.29	.37	.27	.36
TOTAL VIOLENCE—										
Deaths	7	8	3	7	1	4	4	5	3	5
% all causes-	4.06	5.03	1.76	4.48	.83	2.51	2.63	3.45	2.23	3.37
Death-rate—	.69	.67	.26	.60	.09	.39	.39	.46	.27	.46

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 15 cases, as follows :—

System	Primary Organ		Males	Females	Av. age (approx)
Alimentary	Stomach	...	2	2	71
	Cæcum	...		1	79
	Rectum	...	1	1	68
	Oesophagus	...		1	76
Reproductive	Uterus	...		1	39
Glandular	Pancrea	...	1		64
	Breast	...		1	63
	Prostate	...	2		67
	Thyroid	...	1		66
Osseous	Thigh	...		1	77
			—	—	
			7	8	

1 of the deaths (f)	occurred among persons between 30 and 40 years of age
2 ,, (m)	,, ,, 50 and 60 ,,
4 ,, (2 m. 2f.)	,, ,, 60 and 70 ,,
8 ,, (3 m. 5f.)	,, ,, 70 and 80 ,,

The 15 deaths correspond to a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13 deaths and a death rate of 1.1 in 1936.

Approximately out of every 11 deaths of persons in this district, one was due to cancer.

The cancer deaths and death rates for the past ten years were :

Year—1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Deaths—15	13	18	19	15	11	17	17	19	20
Rate —1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.08	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Death Rate, or the death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1937 is .43 per 1000 of the population as compared with .25 for the preceding year.

The following are the zymotic diseases referred to :—

Zymotic Disease.	No. of Deaths.
Smallpox	—
Measles	3
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet Fever	—
Fever :—Typhus	—
Typhoid	1
Para-typhoid	—
Diarrhoea	—
Total 5	

Table showing Zymotic Death Rates for past ten years :—

Year—1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate— .43	.25	.16	.3	.09	.78	.39	.37	.5	.09

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Vide also page 29).

There were 10 deaths due to Tuberculosis:—

		Males	Females
Pulmonary	...	5	4
Non-Pulmonary	...	0	1

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate of 0.87 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.79 for 1936, 0.75 for 1935, 1.03 for 1934, 0.79 for 1933 and 0.37 for 1932.

All the deaths were of previously notified cases in the Urban District of Maryport excepting 2 pulmonary (males) which had been notified elsewhere.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate is 0.79 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.42 for 1936.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rates for the past ten years were:—

Year —	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Rate —	.79	.42	.67	.69	.69	1.27	.78	.83	.27	.60

.....

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1, Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

2, One full-time Sanitary Inspector, Mr J. J. Pattison, who holds the certificate of (a) The Royal Sanitary Institution and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board (b) the London City Guilds for Plumbing (1st Class).

3. One Pupil Sanitary Inspector, Mr. D. Logan.

The work of the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. R. Williams, is also, to a considerable extent, connected with this department.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1937 :—

Material		Test applied for—	Result :	
			Pos.	Neg.
Throat or nose swabs	...	Diphtheria	19	40
Sputum	...	Tuberculosis	3	11
Blood	...	Typhoid (Widal test)	1	2
Faeces	...	"	...	1
			1 3	

The Council still has arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London, for examination and report on throat swabs, specimens of sputum, blood, etc., but the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, is mainly made use of.

.....

Particulars relating to the following eight items (under the above heading) remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports:—

- (i) **Hospitals.**
(N.B.—An extension is being made to the Cottage Hospital in the form of a Maternity wing).
- (ii) **Nursing in the Home.**
- (iii) **Maternity.**
- (iv) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**
- (v) **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.**
- (vi) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.**
- (vii.) **Legislation in Force**
- (viii.) **Ambulance Facilities.**

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The filtration and chlorination plant at the Waterworks, Cockermouth, continues to work satisfactorily, and the water as distributed to the consumer remains of good quality as evidenced by the following chemical and bacteriological analysis of a sample taken at the end of the year:—

<p>To Dr. C. A. Mason, M.O.H., Town Hall, Maryport.</p>	<p>The Clinical Research Association Ltd, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2</p>
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Report No. 54602.

Chemical and Bacteriological Water Report for
Maryport U. D. C.

The Sample of water marked "Public Supply," collected on 14th December, 1937 (from tap at the Town Hall, Maryport).

RESULTS.

(1) Chemical.	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon
Total Solids (dried at 120°C)	7.0	4 9
Combined chlorine (as Cl)	1.20	0 84
equiv. to sodium chloride (NaCl)	1.98	1.39
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.04	0.03
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrates)	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0020	0 0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	0.020	0.014
Lead or Copper	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equiv. to CaCO ₃)	3.0	2.1
Permanent hardness do.	2.0	1 4
Total hardness do.	5.0	3 5

(2) Bacteriological.

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20°C for 3 days is found to be 7 per c.c.

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C for 2 days is found to be 2 per c.c.

B. Coli . . . not found in 100 c.c.

Streptococci . . . not found in 30 c.c.

Cl. Welchii (Spores) not found in 100 c.c.

REMARKS : The combined results show this water to be of excellent quality and quite safe for drinking purposes.

(Signed) D. H. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

It has been estimated that the consumption of water was again approximately 29 gallons per head of the population per day throughout the whole area served by the Maryport Water Board, (which included Maryport U.D., Dearham and Dovenby).

EXTENSIONS OF MAIN.—The following extension of water main was carried out during 1937:—

33 yds. 3 in. (cast iron) main at Netherton (Ada St., back)

MAIN SCRAPING.—Curzon Street and Netherhall Road—134 yards of 4 inch and 966 yards of 3 inch cast-iron pipe scraped, effecting a marked improvement in supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The system of drainage and sewerage remains the same. The Surveyor has continued the scheme of gradual replacement of

insanitary bottom outlet gulleys by modern side outlet gulleys, 6 of such conversions having been made in 1937.

EXTENSIONS OF SEWERS—Nil.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of 30 outlying houses (including farms), the water-carriage system is universal. The Sanitary Inspector continues to strive to get extra accommodation provided where necessary and reasonably possible, and each year improvement is reported. One privy was done away with, a W.C. installed in its place and the drain connected to the sewer. 10 W.C.'s were added to existing premises. The description of Sanitary Conveniences at the end of 1937 was as follows :—

Water Closets 2419	Pail privies 8	Midden privies 22
--------------------	----------------	-------------------

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

All arrangements made for collection and disposal of house and shop refuse, fish offal, etc., remained the same. Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping, the two refuse tips in use being :—

- (a) One on the waste land to the West of the new road leading into Curzon Street from Grasslot for the old Urban District, and
- (b) one in Flimby, near the Council houses in that area.

I have repeatedly stressed in previous annual reports the desirability of proper sanitary refuse receptacles for domestic premises. (My remarks also applied to receptacles for refuse from shops, etc.) At the time of writing I am glad to be able to say that the Council has decided to enforce the provision of such receptacles, by owners, under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary inspection of the district is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr J. J. Pattison, whose Summary of Work Done—in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926,—will be found at the end of this report (page 33).

It is again a pleasure to me to acknowledge his help and willing co-operation in the work of the department, and in the making of much of this report. His summary shows what a tremendous amount of work he has managed to get through.

SHOPS.

Two shops were provided with extra w.c. accommodation, washing and heating facilities. 112 visits of inspection to shops dealing in all classes of goods, were paid by the Sanitary Inspector, including visits for the abatement of nuisances, etc., defects being found and remedied at 20.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 104 known Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

170 inspections were made. 14 intimatatory notices were served, 6 relating to lack of cleanliness, 2 to defective sanitary accommodation and 6 to other nuisances.

Premises.	Number	Inspec- tions	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories ...	15	18	2	2	2	—
Workshops	42	64	3	3	2	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises)	47	88	9	9	9	—
Totals	104	170	14	14	13	—

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

(a) Offensive Trades.—There are still 3 tripe boilers and 2 workshops for kipper-curing. The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. Offal is still removed and disposed of privately by the firms concerned.

(b) Moveable Dwellings.—The six unfit huts at Bankend were got rid of early in the year. There are now no others.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me he paid 26 visits to caravans during the two Fair weeks.

(Bye-laws were in force relating to the above)

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

SCHOOLS.

SANITARY CONDITION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at each school is satisfactory.

Trough closets are still in existence at Netherton Infants, George Street Infants, and Grasslot Schools. The desirability of their conversion to modern pedestal closets is again pointed out.

Trough closets are long out of date and often, to say the least, disgusting.

PORT SANITATION.¹

Again this does not call for special comment. The docks have continued to be very quiet, mainly coastwise vessels making use of them, as will be seen in the following table :—

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT During the year 1937.

TABLE A.

	Num- ber	Ton- nage	Number Inspected—			Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			by the Medical Officer of Health	by the Sanitary Inspec- tor	Number reported to be defec- tive		
FOREIGN							
Steamers	23	2957	1	12	—	—	—
*Motor	—	—					
Sailing	—	—					
Fishing	—	—					
Total Foreign	23	2957	1	12	—	—	—
COASTWISE							
Steamers	144	15838	2	21	—	—	—
*Motor	25	2255					
Sailing							
Fishing							
Total							
Coastwise	169	18093	2	21	—	—	—
Total Foreign & Coastwise	192	21050	3	33	—	—	—

* includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

There was a slight reduction again in the amount of shipping.

The 23 foreign steamers in the above table included :—

2 from Amsterdam (474 and 272 tons respectively) ; 21 from Eire.

No change has occurred in the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 as reported upon in my annual report for that year.

There was no passenger traffic.

The principal imports include Benzol, Basic Slag, Spent Oxide and Cement, the principal export being Coal.

No case of infectious sickness was landed from a vessel, nor had any case occurred on a vessel during a voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

SWIMMING BATHS & POOLS.

In this district there are no (a) public (b) privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

In connexion with the construction of a sea-wall which the Council has in hand, swimming and paddling pools are contemplated provided that a grant can be obtained.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

Numbers of houses found to be infested :—

Council houses, nil ; Other houses, 26 ; Total houses disinfested, 26

The method employed for disinfestation remains substantially the same as that described in my 1936 Report. It is worthy of note here that the increase in the number of houses reported by tenants to be bug-infested this year was largely due to the fact becoming more widely known that the Unemployment Assistance Board would replace mattresses and other bedding which the Sanitary Inspector was of the opinion should be burned or destroyed. In 12 instances bedding was renewed after disinfestation of the houses was completed. In a few instances extra beds were also provided by the Board on the Sanitary Inspector's recommendation.

In the case of the 25 families rehoused by the Council from condemned houses, examination of each house and the furniture and bedding was made by the Sanitary Inspector before rehousing took place. In two instances disinfestation was carried out and quantities of bedding were granted by the U.A.B. to replace articles destroyed. There was also one case of disinfestation before rehousing by the Council, not under slum clearance.

Altogether a total of 67 visits were made in connexion with bed bug eradication.

The problem of the eradication of bed bugs is not an easy one and success is only possible if the Sanitary Inspector receives the full co-operation of both tenant and owner.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

45 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector for the purpose of investigating complaints of infestation by rats and mice, advising occupiers as to the eradication of the vermin, laying poisoned baits, etc. Poisons are still obtained from the County Council and distributed free to occupiers of infested premises.

Considerable numbers of rats were observed on the Council's refuse tip by Curzon Street during the Autumn and, although poisoned baits were laid, efforts to reduce the number were not successful. The Sanitary Inspector advised the Council to purchase a gassing machine, after unsuccessfully approaching the County Council for one, and a "Cyanogas" outfit was acquired. This apparatus, whereby Hydrogen Cyanide is evolved after pumping "Cyanogas" powder into the burrows of the rats, was used with great success and very substantially reduced the number of rats on the tip. Periodical use of this method will, without doubt, keep the number of rats down to minimum.

A total of 153 rats were known to have been killed during the year.

Housing.

11 new houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The 25 Council houses at Pecklewell, referred to in my two last annual reports, were completed near the beginning of the year under review.

The plans for 66 Council houses at Flimby, referred to in my 1936 Report, were approved by the Ministry of Health, and plans for a further 73 houses at Pecklewell were also approved.

Under the Housing Acts 1 house was closed and 26 were demolished, 7 being in the Improvement Area (vide 1933 Annual Report, page 16), 12 in Clearance Areas, and 7 being Individual Unfit houses (this number excludes the six huts demolished at Bank End). Three individual unfit houses were demolished by the Council.

19 houses were made fit for human habitation, including 8 under Housing (Rural Workers) Act schemes, and 1 in the Improvement Area.

Representations were made in respect of 80 individual unfit houses, and of this number 42 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders were made, whilst undertakings were accepted regarding 34 houses. Two houses remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. In addition to these numbers it should be stated that regarding the 11 houses represented as unfit in 1936, and of which consideration was deferred, 5 demolition orders were made, and undertakings in respect of 6 houses were accepted. Thus the totals for the year were :

Demolition Orders made 47 ; Closing Orders made 2 ;
Undertakings accepted 40.

So it can be seen from the above that housing progress in Maryport has not been at a standstill. Indeed, I think I am justified in saying that we have done well considering the ever-increasing pressure of work, and with no additional staff. However, in view of my remarks on housing generally in Maryport, in my 1936 Report, and after due consideration by the Council, I am able to state at the time of writing that a temporary Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Hooton) has been appointed to cope with and speed up housing work.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

Every effort is still being made to persuade owners of property to take advantage of the opportunities at present offered. It is possible to report further progress in this direction, 8 houses being reconditioned during the year, and plans were submitted and approved for 27 more.

As in recent annual reports, I would once again point out the excellent opportunities available under this Act (by way of grants, and/or loans—see below). There is plenty of property which lends itself to reconditioning and improvement. It is sincerely hoped that more schemes will be forthcoming, thereby saving houses from future condemnation and demolition.

Financial assistance from the County Council (which is the authority primarily responsible for the administration of the Act) can be obtained¹ for the reconditioning of existing houses or the conversion of buildings into houses for agricultural labourers and those of similar economic standing. Such assistance can be provided by grants and/or loans to owners willing to carry out approved works such as:—

- (a) Structural alterations.
- (b) Additions.
- (c) Provision of Water Supply.
- (d) Drainage.
- (e) Sanitary conveniences and other like works.
- (f) Such other work as the County Council may deem to fall within the scope of the Act.

Housing Appendix.

(in accordance with Circular 1650 Ministry of Health, 4th Oct., 1937)

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	485
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	575
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	15
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	17
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	80
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	38

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	18
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	45
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	42
(including 3 outstanding from 1936)	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	47
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	32
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part iv., —Overcrowding:—

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	136
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	153
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	807½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year		8
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year		13
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	73
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	—

(e) Certificates of Permitted Numbers have now been supplied for 1657 houses and a total of 2590 houses have been surveyed since the Overcrowding Act came into force. 136 of these are overcrowded according to the Act, i.e. 5·25 per cent. (Rehousing during Slum Clearance has abated several cases of overcrowding and further slum clearance will have the same effect).

No further efforts have been made by the Council to adopt measures for the abatement of overcrowding. It was anticipated in my 1936 Report that the number of overcrowding cases would be considerably decreased by Slum Clearance; nevertheless, Slum Clearance will not completely abate overcrowding existing in the district, so that consideration will have to be given eventually to the question of providing accommodation for this purpose.

I am of the opinion that the Council's action in giving Slum Clearance priority is justifiable in view of its urgency.

.....

In connexion with the abatement of nuisances at four different house premises (two of which were part house and part shop), summonses were issued on the owners concerned after they had failed to carry out the works required by the Council. In two cases an Order of the Court was obtained and costs awarded the Council; in the remaining two the works were carried out before going to Court and the summonses were consequently withdrawn.

.....

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 31 registered premises, situated in the district, on the register, including: 4 producers and wholesalers; 13 producers and retailers; 1 producer, wholesaler and retailer; 3 producers, buttermakers and retailers; 10 retail purveyors. Also there were 11 retailers whose premises are situated outside the urban area.

Licensed "Accredited" milk producers in the area are:—

P. Greggains, Camp Farm; R. Scott, Moorside Farm; T. Anderson, Woodside Farm; J. Holliday, Ellenborough Farm.

A retailer's licence to sell "Accredited" Milk was granted to Messrs Donaldson Bros.

A retailer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" Milk was granted to The Maryport Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Altogether 67 samples of milk were taken in the Urban District and submitted to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle, for bacteriological examination. In accordance with an arrangement with the County Council, the sampling of designated milks 4 times per year, and producers supplying Schools 3 times per year, as well as 50 routine samples (including repeat samples) was aimed at. Duplication of samples was avoided in the case of designated milks being supplied to schools, one sample being taken in such instances and serving the purposes of a designated and a school sample. In effect, therefore, the 67 samples represented:—

21 school, 28 designated, 17 routine and 15 repeat samples.

Of the above 67 samples, 31 were satisfactory and 29 unsatisfactory as follows :

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
Milk produced in Urban District	21	25	46
„ „ other Districts	17	4	21
	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 67

The 29 unsatisfactory samples comprised :—

11	failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only;
2	„ B. Coli Test only (i.e. showing B. Coli in 2 or 3 tubes out of 3).
16	„ Combined tests
<hr/> 29	

8 of these unsatisfactory samples were from an “Accredited” producer, whose licence was eventually revoked by the County Council.

Tubercle bacilli were reported to have been present in a ‘group’ sample (i.e. milk from more than one farm—in this instance three farms were involved including one outside the Urban District) but the origin was not definitely traced. Repeat samples, however, proved negative.

On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, a thorough investigation has hitherto been made and suitable action taken by the County Veterinary Officer. From the end of the year this work (including routine inspection of cattle) comes directly under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am kindly informed by Mr. John Cameron, Veterinary Officer of that Authority, that in so far as the Urban District of Maryport was concerned, no cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the year under review.

Certain improvements to producers’ premises are still necessary in a number of instances to bring them up to a proper standard.

91 visits were made during the year to farms, cowsheds and dairies, including visits for sampling, repeat sampling and investigating the causes of dirty samples. One producer was warned about the dirty condition of his cowshed and milking stools and the defects were speedily remedied.

One informal notice was served regarding proper paving which was not completed by the end of the year.

Where the results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness, the attention of the producer is drawn to the requirements regarding precautions to be taken in connection with the production and handling of milk, and of course if a purveyor only is involved, suitable precautionary measures are discussed with him.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Most of the slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir, the general supervision of which continues to be satisfactory. All animals slaughtered therein are inspected at the time of slaughter or before removal to the owner's premises. The Sanitary Inspector managed satisfactorily to get rid of the manure during the year.

The licensed private slaughterhouse at Flimby continues to be managed properly and frequent visits are made to it.

As many as 312 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector to the Maryport Abattoir and the private slaughterhouse at Flimby, and the following slaughtering took place :—

	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Maryport Public Slaughter-house	914	2369	709	5
Flimby Private Slaughter-house	104	260	114	—

There are 27 licensed slaughtermen in the Maryport Urban District.

The following table gives information regarding carcasses inspected and condemned, as suggested by Circular 1650 of the Ministry of Health:—

	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	1018	5	2629	823
Number Inspected ...	988	5	1314	807
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1'01%	—	228%	—
Tuberculosis only—				
Whole carcase condemned	10	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1'62%	—	—	619%

The amount of food condemned and disposed of as being unfit for human consumption was approximately as follows :—

	lbs.
Beef (including offal) ...	6244
Mutton (including offal) ...	83
Pork (including offal) ...	180
Total meat	6507
Immature Veal ("Slink Veal") ...	35
Fish, etc. ...	3850
Tinned Corned Beef ...	7
Tinned Tongue ...	7
Roasted Pork ...	16
54 Rabbits	

With reference to the foregoing figures :—

The 3850 lbs. of fish, all in a state of decomposition, consisted of

	lbs.
Raw fish	3052
Cured fish (smoked finnies, cutlets, etc.)	532
Kippers	210
Prawns	17½
Shrimps	38½

All the food material was surrendered voluntarily by the tradesmen concerned.

.....

BAKEHOUSES—There are 20 bakehouses on the register, 16 of which may be considered non-domestic in type. 25 visits were made and defects found in 6 instances, 4 relating to lack of cleanliness, 1 to a defective w.c., and 1 to a defective drain. All were remedied excepting 1 relating to cleanliness, which was in progress at the end of the year.

.....

OTHER PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.—A total of 64 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector, including 13 to Fish and Chip Saloons, and 51 to other places where food is prepared (including premises of Ice Cream Vendors).

.....

The Sanitary Inspector records 102 visits of inspection to the weekly markets held on Fridays and on Saturday nights.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1937, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, and Chicken-pox, was 45 as compared with 41 for 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1937

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1937 admitted to hospital	Deaths
Small-pox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	8	4	0 (1 inward
Scarlet Fever	20	4	0 transfer)
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Erysipelas	4	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary { Males	3	2 (San.)	1
{ Females	4	3 "	1
{ Total	7		
Non-Pulmonary { Males	2	2 (Hosp.)	0
{ Females	1	1 (San)	0
{ Total	3		

The following table gives the monthly incidence of notifications during 1937, of diseases shown :—

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	J'ne	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		1	2	4	2	1		1	4	1	2	2	20
Diphtheria	2	3								2	1	—	8
Enteric Fever											1	—	1

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases was again low. From notifications received in 1937, it is deduced that one in every 285 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chicken-pox excluded) and the Tuberculosis Regulations as compared with 1 in 287 in the preceding year. (In 1925 the figures were 1 in 72).

Scarlet Fever was a little more in evidence, there being 20 notifications as against 10 in 1936. No death occurred among these. 4 of the cases were removed to Ellerbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital, Workington.

The case rate per 1000 persons living in 1937 was 1.7, as compared with .84 for 1936, 1.0 for 1935, 1.4 for 1934, 1.08 for 1933. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales during 1937 was 2.33

8 Diphtheria cases were notified in the district, as compared with 4 in 1936, and all recovered. 4 of the cases were removed to Ellerbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital, Workington. The case rate per 1000 population therefore was .69 as compared with .33 in 1936, 1.5 in 1935, 1.7 in 1934, and nil in 1933. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales during 1937 was 1.49).

One death occurred (and transferred inwards) of a child who contracted Diphtheria while on a visit to Blackpool, and died there.

There were 2 notifications of Pneumonia. The total deaths recorded from this disease (all forms) numbered 3.

Puerperal notifications—Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) 0.

The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is :—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births) registered during the year, as compared with 13.12 for 1936. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales during 1937 was 13.93.

There were no Maternal deaths in 1937, corresponding to a Maternal Mortality Rate of nil per 1000 total (live and still) births, as compared with nil for 1936. The rate (1937) for England and Wales was 3.11.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever—One notification (in November). The case (a sporadic one) was that of an employee of the Council whose home was in Garner Street, Grasslot. The man was removed to Ellerbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital, Workington, but the virulence of the disease was such that death ensued. The origin was untraced.

The case rate for this disease per 1,000 population was therefore .08, the same as for the 2 previous years (the corresponding rate for England and Wales being 0.05).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Poliomyelitis,—No notifications received.

TUBERCULOSIS—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 7 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs (3 males, 4 females), were notified and 3 of other forms of this disease (2 males, 1 female) during the year. 2 of the above cases proved fatal (1 male, 1 female, pulmonary). 5 of the above Pulmonary cases (2 males, 3 females) and 1 non-pulmonary case (female), were admitted to Sanatorium, whilst 2 non-pulmonary (both females) received treatment in the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital and the Cumberland Infirmary.

Among cases of Tuberculosis notified previous to 1937, 4 pulmonary (3 males, 1 female) and 1 non-pulmonary (female) were admitted to Sanatorium, and 2 non-pulmonary (1 male, 1 female) received treatment in Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1937 :

		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Age		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
25—35	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—45	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 —and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	3	4	2	1	5	4	0	1

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 13.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1937 was as follows :

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	23	27	50
Non-pulmonary	...	10	14	24
		—	—	—
All Cases	...	33	41	74

The following is a Table comparing Infectious Diseases (excluding Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Chickenpox and Pneumonia) notified in 1937, with those in the previous eleven years :—

Disease.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Smallpox											1	
Diphtheria	8	4	9	2		2	1	9	2	1	11	26
Scarlet Fever	20	10	12	17	11	10	10	3	4	5	4	27
Typhoid : incl. Para-Typhoid)	1	1	1		1		1		1	1		1
Puerperal Pyrexia		3	3	4		2	3	1	2	2		1
Puerperal Fever				1								
Erysipelas	4	2	1	4	7	1	13		2	2	3	7
Ac. Poliomyelitis										1		
Encephalitis Lethargica								1				
C.-S. Meningitis						3						
Tuberculosis :—												
Pulmonary	7	13	11	14	6	18	14	10	3	6	13	13
Other Forms	3	7	4	8	3	6	2	7	5	2	11	5

No action has been taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, regarding the compulsory removal to hospital or institution.

No infringement has yet occurred regarding cases coming within the scope of Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Pamphlets relating to certain diseases, e.g. Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc., are distributed when considered advisable. Instructions regarding the common notifiable diseases are given where each case occurs, along with a special warning under Section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875. No artificial immunisation scheme has been carried out.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. — Acute non-notifiable infectious diseases such as Influenza, Measles, and Whooping Cough occur in epidemic form at the same time more or less as in neighbouring localities.

Influenza was epidemic and widespread, particularly in the earlier months ; 3 deaths were attributed to this disease, so that the Influenza death rate per 1000 of the population was 0.26, that for all England and Wales being 0.45.

Measles was also epidemic during 1937, and 3 deaths from this disease occurred. The death rate from Measles per 1000 of the population was therefore 0.26, that for all England and Wales being 0.02.

Measles deaths for past 10 years :—

Year—1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Deaths— 3	nil	1	nil	nil	7	1	nil	nil	nil

Whooping Cough did not assume serious epidemic proportions and there was no death. The death rate from this disease per 1000 of the population in England and Wales was 0·04.

Whooping Cough deaths for past 10 years :—

Year—1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Deaths— nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	2	nil	nil	nil

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

Schools closed for epidemic disease in the Maryport Urban District during the year, are given as follows :—

Flimby, Boys and Girls—18th Jan. to 29th Jan.—Influenza	
Flimby, Infants—18th Jan. to 12th Feb.—Influenza and Whooping Cough	
George St. Infants and R.C. Infants—21st Jan. to 5th Feb.—Influenza	
Council, Mixed and Infants—	
National Mixed and R.C. Mixed	} 25th Jan. to 5th Feb.—Influenza
Christ Church	
Grasslot Infants and Mixed	
Netherton Infants	} 25th Jan. to 5th Feb.—Influenza
Ellenboro' Infants and Mixed	
Ellenboro' Infants—1st Nov. to 12th Nov.—Measles	
Netherton Infants—17th Nov. to 26th Nov.—Chickenpox	
Flimby Infants—30th Nov 23rd Dec.—Measles	

SUMMARY

OF WORK DONE

BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

During the year 1937.

[OVER

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical
Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix. of
the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

.....

Sanitary Inspection of the District for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

.....

Nuisances.—

Complaints Received	..	310
Nuisances observed	...	305
Nuisances Abated (Including 34 outstanding from 1936)		301
Nuisances Unabated or work in hand	..	38
Water closets and Privies repaired	..	82
Drains Tested (old)	..	26
New drains laid and tested	..	155
New gully traps fixed	..	49
New chambers constructed	..	32
New water closets fixed	..	30

Infectious Diseases.—

Visits to Infectious Cases	..	82
Patients Removed to Isolation Hospitals		9
Houses Disinfected	..	32

Water Supplies.—

Old connections at main, with service pipes renewed		115
New connections to Mains		34
Burst water pipes repaired on informal notice	..	33

Housing.—

Houses inspected under Housing Acts		141
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..	231
Number of Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		80
Houses (not including the above) with structural and other defects	..	38
Housing defects remedied	..	18
Representations for closing or demolition	..	80
Closing Orders served	..	2
Closing orders determined	..	0
Demolition Orders served	...	47
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	32
Houses Inspected under the Public Health Acts	..	344
No. of Visits made under the Public Health Acts		2174
No. of Houses with defects amounting to nuisances		305
No. of Houses with defects amounting to nuisances abated		301
No. of Houses renovated under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.	..	8
No. of Inspections etc., under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act	..	16

Sewering.—

Private House drains connected to Public Sewers ..	24
New Gully traps fixed ..	6

Dairies and Cowsheds etc.—

On the Register at the end of the year.—42 as follows:—

Producers and Wholesalers—	..	4
Producer, Wholesaler and Retailer	...	1
Producers, Butter makers and Retailers—	..	3
Producers and Retailers—	..	13
Retail Purveyors—	..	10
Retailers in the district whose premises are outside district		11
Visits of Inspection, etc.		91
No. of Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Examination		67
Found Unsatisfactory as to cleanliness ..		29
Found to contain Tubercle Bacillus—(group sample, origin untraced and repeat samples negative)		1

Slaughter Houses and Meat, etc., Inspection.—

No. of Slaughter-Houses in the Area		
Licensed Premises—	..	1
Public Slaughter-House—	..	1
No. of Licensed Slaughtermen—	..	27
No. of visits to slaughter-houses for carcass inspection and enforcing regulations, etc	..	312
Meat condemned and destroyed.	(lbs. approx).	
Beef (including offal)	6244	
Mutton " "	83	
Pork " "	180	
Veal (immature) "	35	
Total	6542	
Fish condemned and destroyed	3850 lbs.	

Factories, Workshops, etc.—

Visits to the various premises during the year:—

Factories	..	..	17
Workshops	..	..	42
Workplaces	..	..	58
Bakehouses	..	..	25
Fish and Chip Saloons	..	..	13
Offensive Trades	..	..	9
Fish Curing Premises	..	..	6
Total			170

Control of House and Trade Refuse.—

Visits to the various Tips in the area

Curzon St. Tip	..	60
Flimby Tip	..	20
Total		80

Notices Served.—

Under the Public Health Acts (Informal)	..	260
" " " (Statutory)	..	45
" Housing Acts (Informal)	..	38
" " " (Statutory)	..	129
" Milk and Dairies Order 1926 (Informal)		2
" " " (Statutory)		0

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Sanitary Inspector.

